But what about the earth moving? There is no proof that the earth is moving! Read what Einstein had to admit as a result of his General Relativity theory

The struggle, so violent in the early days of science, between the views of Ptolemy and Copernicus would then be quite meaningless.
Either CS [coordinate system] could be used with equal justification. The two sentences: "the sun is at rest and the Earth moves," or "the sun moves and the Earth is at rest," would simply mean two different conventions concerning two different CS [coordinate systems]

The Evolution of Physics: From Early Concepts to Relativity and Quanta, Albert Einstein and Leopold Infeld, New York, Simon and Schuster,

In other words, Einstein has confirmed that a universe in rotation around the Earth would produce the same centrifugal and coriolis forces attributed to a rotating Earth in a fixed universe.

In essence, what Einstein attempted to take away with Special Relativity (to avoid the intractable problems precipitated by the Michelson-Morley experiment), he must now give back with General Relativity and admit that his entire scheme leads inevitably back to the "unthinkable" position that the Earth is immobile in the center of the universe.
G. Bouw, Geocentricity

All of these physicists (and there is not a geocentric Christian in the bunch) conclude that there is no detectable, experimental difference between having the earth spin diurnally on an axis as well as orbiting the sun once a year or having the universe rotate about the earth once a day and possessing a wobble centered on the sun which carries the planets and stars about the earth once a year.
In none of these models would the universe fly apart, nor would a stationary satellite fall to earth. In every one of these models the astronauts on the moon would still see all sides of the earth in the course of 24 hours, the Foucault pendulum would still swing exactly the same way as we see it in museums, and the earth's equator would still bulge.

Physicists

Birkhoff, G. D., 1944. *Boletin de la Sociedad Mathematica Mexicana*,**1**:1.

Brown, G. B., 1955. *Proc. of the Phys. Soc., B,* **68**:672.

Moon, P. & D. E. Spencer, 1959. *Philos. of Sci.*, **26**:125.

Nightingale, J. D., 1977. *Am. Jrnl.of Phys.*,**45**:376.

Rosser, W. G. V. 1964. *AnIntroduction to the Theory of Relativity,* (London: Butterworths), p. 460.

Møller, C., 1952. *The Theory of Relativity*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press), pp. 318-321

Thirring, H., 1918. *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, **19**:23.

Lense, J., and H. Thirring. 1918. *Ibid.*, p. 156 Barbour & Bertotti, 1977. *Il Nuovo Cimento B*, **38**:1.

Quotations sourced in:
"Galileo was Wrong " Volume 1 The Scientific Evidence. Robert A Sungenis Phd and Robert J Bennett Phd. Aug 2007 Publisher: Catholic Apologetics International http://galileowaswrong.blogspot.com/p/summary.html *and*
"Geocentricity" http://www.geocentricity.com More information and comment can be found at www.bposh.org. Also downloadable pdf of this leaflet.

WHERE ARE WE IN THE UNIVERSE?

These quotes from leading Cosmologists/Physicists show how they understand the effect of our physical position on the human condition.

…. the common component of all major scientific revolutions ..revolutions that smash [the] pedestals…of our cosmic arrogance…[has been] the cosmological shift from a geocentric to a heliocentric universe, "when [humanity] realized that our earth was not the center of the universe, but only a speck in a world-system of a magnitude hardly conceivable." Revolutions are…consummated when people…grasp the meaning of this reconstruction for the demotion of human status in the cosmos.

Stephen Jay Gould, *Dinosaur in a Haystack: Reflections in Natural History*, New York: Harmony Books, 1996, p.325

We have moved] from the revolutionary claim of Nicolaus Copernicus that the Earth orbits the sun to the equally revolutionary proposal of Albert Einstein that space and time are curved and warped by mass and energy. It is a compelling story because both Copernicus and Einstein have brought about profound changes in what we see as our position in the order of things. Gone is our privileged place at the center of the universe, gone are eternity and certainty, and gone are absolute space and time…

On the Shoulders of Giants, ed., Stephen Hawking, Phila., PA, Running Press Book Publishers, 2002, p. Ix.

This is what the painter, the poet, the speculative philosopher, and the natural scientists do, each in his own fashion. Each makes the cosmos and its construction the pivot of his emotional life, in order to find in this way peace and security which he can not find in the narrow whirlpool of personal experience.

Albert Einstein, *Ideas and Opinions*, Dell, Pinebrook, NJ, 1954; Wings, reprint edition, 1988

What do the Cosmologists actually observe in the universe? Not what you might think and apparently not what they like!

…Such a condition would imply that we occupy a unique position in the universe, analogous, in a sense, to the ancient conception of a central Earth.… This hypothesis cannot be disproved, but it is unwelcome and would only be accepted as a last resort in order to save the phenomena. Therefore we disregard this possibility...the unwelcome position of a favored location must be avoided at all costs... such a favored position is intolerable….Therefore, in order to restore homogeneity, and to escape the horror of a unique position…must be compensated by spatial curvature. There seems to be no other escape.

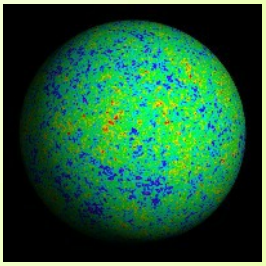
The Observational Approach to Cosmology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1937 Edwin Hubble, pp. 50, 51, 58.

...all this evidence that the universe looks the same whichever direction we look in might seem to suggest there is something special about our place in the universe. In particular, it might seem that if we observe all other galaxies to be moving away from us, then we must be at the center of the universe. There is, however, an alternate explanation: the universe might look the same in every direction as seen from any other galaxy, too. This, as we have seen, was Friedmann's second assumption. We have no scientific evidence for, or against, this assumption. We believe it only on grounds of modesty: it would be most remarkable if the universe looked the same in every direction around us, but not around other points in the universe.

A Brief History of Time, *Stephen Hawking p. 42*. Bantam Books 1988.

People need to be aware that there is range of models that could explain the observations. For instance, I can construct [for] you a spherically symmetrical universe with Earth at its center, and you cannot disprove it based on observations. You can only exclude it on philosophical grounds. In my view there is absolutely nothing wrong in that. What I want to bring into the open is the fact that we are using philosophical criteria in choosing our models. A lot of cosmology tries to hide that.

"Profile: George F. R. Ellis," W. Wayt Gibbs, *Scientific American*October 1995, Vol. 273, No. 4, p. 55.



A picture of the universe plotted from data of the WMAP project 2001

Astrophysicist **Yatendra P. Varshni** did extensive work on the spectra of quasars. In 1975 he catalogued 384 quasars between redshift of 0.2 and 3.53 and, amazingly, found that they were formed in 57 separate groupings of concentric spheres around the Earth. He made the following startling conclusion:... the quasars in the 57 groups...are arranged on 57 spherical shells with the Earth as the center....The cosmological interpretation of the redshift in the spectra of quasars leads to yet another paradoxical result: namely, that the Earth is the center ofthe universe.

The Red Shift Hypothesis for Quasars: Is the Earth the Center of the Universe?" *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 43: (1), (1976), p. 3.